

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

ORIGINAL CHORUS.
My river was born like the gentle dew,
That falls with the evening breeze;
And away with the morning mists it flows,
Far over the highest trees:
And, though but a feeble child of earth,
In the lap of the clouds it lay
Until fully fledged, when it started forth,
And flew with the wind away.
It spread its downy wings with pride,
And flew with the singing gale—
And scattered its feathers far and wide,
Over mountain, hill, and vale,
And back it came to its native place,
Caught the glittering thing with a smiling face
And checked that gleam with joy:
And, though a cold and capricious thing,
It was welcome to them as the flowers of spring.
The traveller spurned his weary steed
And his cloak still slower drew,
As close behind, with the whistling wind,
My arrow appeared in view.
And the good steed every muscle strained
To gain the sheltering wing:
And the welcome retreat was hardly gained
When my arrow came raining by.

There was music and mirth in a lordly hall,
The young, the gay and the fair;
The wealthy and noble, at pleasure's call,
And the beautiful were there.
And pleasure shone from many an eye,
With the light of a precious gem,
And they heeded not when my woe went by,
For it brought no grief to them.

The widow sat by her desolate hearth
And watched the expiring flame,
And sadly to her the voice of mirth
From the house of feasting came.
For her fatherless children had cried for food,
And she looked with a troubled eye—
And her face grew pale with fear and dread,
As my woe went howling by.
O! dark indeed to the troubled soul
Of the homeless and destitute lady weep.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, December 1, 1841.

The River.

The Illinois river at Peru, was frozen over on Saturday night last. It closed at this place on the following night. The weather is now mild and the late heavy fall of snow rapidly melting, and the river gradually rising. Should the present favorable weather continue a few days longer, navigation will be resumed. We understand the steamer La Salle ascended the river to Lacon, but owing to the unfavorable weather, was not able to continue her voyage to Peru, where she was expected to arrive on Saturday last.

Bishop Hughes—Organization of a Third Party in New York.

In looking over the returns of the late election in New York, it has doubtless been a matter of surprise to many that, whilst in every county in the state the democratic gain has been immense, in the city of New York, where the democrats had nearly always succeeded by a large majority, they have this year been able to elect only a part of their ticket. Surprising as this result certainly is, a brief explanation of the matter will show that the unshallow means by which it was brought about are still more extraordinary and surprising, and such as to attract the attention of every friend of our free institutions.

For the last year or two a dispute has been kept up in New York city between the Catholics and those who are not Catholics, in relation to the manner of distributing the common school funds of the city, the former, who it appears have their children educated in schools to which those of Catholic parents only are admitted, contending that a ratable proportion should be expended on those schools, and the latter opposing this claim, mainly on the ground, we believe, that the law authorizes no such distribution of those funds, but requires the whole to be expended on the schools created under the general school law, to which all sects are indiscriminately admitted. This dispute, like all others in which religious sects come in collision, was carried on with great heat on both sides, and each party seemed determined not to yield an inch to the fact. As to which side was in the right, or which in the wrong, we have nothing to say: that remains to be decided by the New York legislature: but against the infamous purpose to which this dispute has been made subservient, we feel it our duty to exclaim.

For some months before the late election in New York it became apparent that the whigs would be defeated, in which event that notorious clique of political gamblers, Thurlow Weed & Co., whose high-handed proceedings under the Seward dynasty have almost ruined that state, knew there would be an end to their infamous practices, unless by some means or other they could retain the whig ascendancy in the senate. With that, the Executive would still have been able to dismiss judges from office without the form of a trial, and the state printer Weed, who was appointed for four years by a special law which, had the whigs been able to retain the senate, could not be repealed, would still be able to hold on to his \$9,000 per annum. The only way in which this object could be effected, this clique knew, would be to defeat the democratic senatorial candidates in New York City. Accordingly Weed was despatched to the city, and after doing all in his power to raise the school fund excitement to its highest pitch, had a meeting of Catholics called at Carroll Hall—prevailed upon Bishop Hughes, who is a whig, so far to forget his God and religion as to attend this meeting and harangue it, and then got this meeting to nominate a third ticket, placing upon it all the democratic candidates for assembly but three, to devote the democratic Catholics as to the real object of the move, ingenious and well-conceived as was this "last card" of the Seward clique, no sooner had the amendment created by the announcement that a religious sect had entered the political arena in some measure subsided, than the origin and object of the move became at once apparent, and the result

was that, on election day, out of the 10 or 12,000 Catholic voters in New York City but about 2,000 voted Bishop Hughes' ticket—the democrats succeeded in electing one of their candidates to the senate—have a majority in the state senate of two—and Thurlow Weed and the whole Seward clique have been completely balked.

Here it was hoped the matter would rest, and had it been carried no further we should not have said a word about it; but from late New York papers we learn that since the election the Bishop has had another meeting called, who, after being excited by several highly inflammatory appeals, proceeded to follow out his designs by organizing an independent political party to operate upon the elections through the sectarian prejudices of the Catholic denomination.

The pernicious, ruinous tendency of this move must be apparent to all. There is no point upon which the American people are more sensitive than the least approach to a union of "church and state." They are as jealous of priest-craft as they are of king-craft, as much opposed to ecclesiastical as to political tyranny. This attempt, therefore, to get up a politico-religious party has aroused an American spirit—has touched the tenderest cord of our national sensibility, and if seconded generally by the Catholics, must ruin their cause completely and forever, as it will unite at once all sects and all parties in an overwhelming majority against them.

The democratic press has ever been the friend and upholder of religious toleration, and has, in particular, always encouraged liberal and generous views towards the sons of oppressed and down-trodden Ireland, who, in their native country, were forced to contribute to the support of a set to which they did not belong, and with which they had no feeling in common. When, a few years ago, and attempt was made by a few broken down partizan leaders and priests to create a sectarian prejudice against the Catholics, by denouncing their religion as anti-republican in its principles, with a view of operating upon the then presidential election, with what a zeal and energy did not then the democratic press denounce the unallowable proscription, inculcate and stand by the glorious doctrine of toleration, and to their exertions chiefly was it owing that the anti-Catholic prejudice, which through this move threatened to become very extensive, was allayed. Fondly then did the democratic press hope ever to be able to combat and keep down this fell proscriptive spirit, and to vindicate the cause of those Catholics who fled from oppression abroad, without violating the spirit of our free government. But if they, who have thus been protected, will now turn round and strike a blow at the institutions of the very country which opened its arms to receive them, then, indeed, must a different course be adopted towards them. But we cannot believe that the Catholics generally can or will sanction the desperate, ill advised, and unfortunate step of Bishop Hughes. It was originated to subvert the schemes of a few desperate political gamblers, and must be met and put down—not by violent denunciation, or by popular clamor against the Catholics—but by temperate appeals to the wiser men among them, and by showing them the pernicious consequences that must inevitably grow out of it. In this way only can it be put down, and it must—it will!

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of this county, closed its late term on Wednesday last, after a tedious session of four weeks and three days. We understand that 569 cases, exclusive of the criminal business, were disposed of. Judge Fox presided with his usual ability during the whole session, and gave general satisfaction. His industry and abilities combined, place him in the front rank as a Jurist, and his many virtues as a man, command the respect of all.

Gov. Carlin returned to this place from Chicago, on Thursday last. We understand that he is much pleased with his visit along the line of canal, and that he was everywhere hospitably received. He left early this morning for Quincy.

The Legislature of this State will be convened about the 1st of January next. So says Malame Rumor.

"A Slasher-gat."

The above is the signature of a wild, stupid ignoramus, who has lately figured in the columns of the Springfield papers. He is evidently a disappointed office seeker, who is mad with the ravings of a burning ambition—dissatisfied with men instead of measures, and the sooner the democrats skin this "slasher-gat" the better.

Congress meets on Monday next. Now comes the time for important news. Every man should take a paper during the long winter evenings.

The gentleman that took our pen-knife from the office about ten days since, is requested to return it without further delay. We know him, and he must sharpen it before he returns it, or we will be after him with a pointed stick substituted for the quill. No mistake!

West Point.—Messrs. Reynolds and Casey, members of Congress from this State, have each procured one of their sons to be admitted into the Military Academy at West Point.—Juliet Courier.

Too fast, friend Courier. The "Old Ranger" has no son, and never has been a "Pa" in his life. We wish he had a dozen, and that every one would prove "a chip from the old block." Better men, firmer democrats, and more honest politicians could not be found in the Union.

The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine.

This is the title of a publication recently commenced at Boston, Mass., under the editorial superintendence of Chas. W. Moore, Esq. As the title indicates, it is devoted to the dissemination of information connected with the order of Masonry—is "designed to be a medium of reciprocal communication between the wide spread branches of the great Masonic family,—the means of bringing the brethren of our own and foreign countries into a closer communication; and, by making each more familiar with the transactions of the other,—by creating a sympathy of sentiment and interest,—encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of all." The editorial department is man-

naged with signal industry and ability; the mechanical execution is, like all printing done in Boston, superb; each number contains 32 large octavo pages, with splendid yellow covers; and price, \$2 per annum, in advance. We take great pleasure in recommending it to the support of the enterprising publisher—a goodly number of subscribers. The first number can be seen at this office. All communications and letters must be addressed to the editor, C. W. Moore, Boston, Mass.

The Democratic State Convention meets on next Monday one week.

Mississippi Election.

The late election in this State, has resulted in favor of the Anti-Bond paying party, by about 9,000 majority.

Sale of Canal Lands.—The Chicago Democrat says: "A friend at Lockport informs us that the recent canal sales, which have always met with our approbation, resulted in the disposal of 15,739 acres for the aggregate sum of \$95,819.44.—The lowest price for which any land was sold per acre was \$5.99, and the highest \$61.00. This is flattering to the friends of the canal in the highest degree."

Remittance.—The legislature of New Jersey has now under discussion a bill to enforce the redemption of specie payments by the banks in that State, on and after the fourth of July next.

Steamboat South.—The steamer Ripple, the smallest boat that runs on the Illinois river the past season, struck a rock and sunk in six feet water, on the 7th ult., near New Boston, Iowa. She was loaded with freight for Rock Island and Galena, much of which, it was thought, would be saved.

How Thieves Arrived.—The St. Louis Patriot, of the 2d ult., says: "There was considerable excitement in this city yesterday, owing to a number of horse thieves having been arrested from Illinois. We learn these characters have recently been engaged in stealing fat cattle in Illinois and driving them to this market for sale. They were detected in the last named operation, and taken back to Illinois for trial."

An ancient Printing Press.—The Newpost, R. I. Mercury, in noticing the advertisement of Franklin's press, says that office has an old printing press of even greater antiquity. It formerly belonged to James Franklin, with whom Dr. Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship, and was probably brought by the former to Newport on his removal from Boston, about the year 1720.

Justice.—The lynchers of young Morton, at Oberlin, Ohio, have been tried and fined \$1,500.

Rumor.—It is rumored that Messrs. Clay and Preston will retire from the Senate immediately after the adjournment of the ensuing session of Congress.

Tobacco on Rock River.—The Rockford Pilot says: "The success which has attended the effort to cultivate tobacco in this vicinity, demonstrates the fitness of our soil and climate for its profitable culture. In the precinct of Bloomington it is estimated that the late crop will amount to at least 75 tons, which meets a ready sale on the ground at four dollars a hundred; this amounts to the very pretty sum of \$3000 for one precinct. This will be greatly increased the next season. We are informed by those engaged in the business that the average crop is about one ton to the acre; and that the whole care of cultivation, harvesting and preparing for market will occupy from eighteen to twenty-five days. Thus an acre of ground, with, we will say, one month's labor, returns \$80. Another year will show that Tobacco is to be one of the most valuable staples of the beautiful Rock River Valley."

Good Shot.—The Juliet Courier, of the 27th ult., says: "Mr. Newman of this place, a few days since killed a Deer and a Wolf at a single shot with a rifle. The wolf had run down the deer, and had him by the throat when the rifle ball entered his bloody anguished, and relieved the deer from all further anxiety on the subject. This is what we call 'fall shooting.'"

Job's College.—The New York papers state that the ladies of that city are making strenuous exertions to raise the necessary sum (\$3000) to erect the main building of this College, near Peoria, in answer to the appeal of Bishop Chase.

Sugar.—The Planter's Banner, published in the parish of Attakapas, La., says that the cane crop, which was a month backward in growth, has been severely injured by the frost. It was feared that the planters would not get half a crop.

Union of Texas with the United States.—The Natchez Free Trader says: "We have reason to believe, from some advices, that a new proposition relative to the union of Texas with this country, will be brought forward by a distinguished gentleman, at the next session of Congress, under very favorable auspices."

Governor of Illinois.

The following article, from the Missouri Argus, shows in what light the press of northern Illinois is viewed by disinterested neighbors. Demagogues at home may continue their assaults, as far as we are concerned, assuring them that we care but little for their friendship, favor, or affection. The Argus says:

The canal counties have had the good sense to take a stand in favor of their interests. They resolved to support no man, it matters not how much he might prate about his republicanism, unless that man would expressly pledge himself to support all feasible and honest plans for an immediate completion of the most important unfinished canal in America—the Illinois and Lake Michigan canal. And accordingly a regularly appointed committee demanded of the aspirants explicit avowals of opinion; this has brought the politicians to their senses and learned them that there really is such an improve-

ment in progress in Illinois! Indeed they begin to think the canal has considerable merit! The good for nothing demagogues—pin them to the wall—fence them up, boys, at least ten rails high, staked and rydered, or they will cheat you at last.

Convicted.—Kearse, the man who murdered his wife in Mayville (Ky.) in September last, has been convicted, and will soon be hanged.

The Editor of the Licking Valley Register, says that some moral has stolen his new coat. This is the nearest approach to total depravity that we have heard of for a long time.—Lew. A. S. Serv'd him right. What business has an editor with a new coat?

John Quincy Adams, has announced his determination to retire from public life after the close of the ensuing session of Congress.

More Mormons.—The St. Louis Gazette, of the 23d ult., says: "The Gen. Pratte brought up yesterday two hundred and fifty Mormons. They are from England, and are going to Nauvoo, the city of the Latter Day Saints."

Biblical Liberty.

We find in the Philadelphia Pennsylvania an admirable article on the condition of things in England. The writer says that the late news from England draws the curtain on a scene of horror, such as the annals of the world, full as they are with crime and misery, can scarcely parallel.

While the table expenses of the English Sovereign are given at \$300,000 a year, it is stated that in one manufacturing district there are 400,000 of the Queen's subjects, without work, in a state every hour verging nearer starvation, without the remotest prospect of relief.

By day and by night this terrible tale has been ringing in our ears—this picture of horror has been constantly before us. We have seen the madness of the father, the despair of the mother, and the pale, beseeching faces of mourning babes. The sun shines on them from the azure heavens, the gentle rains fall round them and they live upon the beautiful earth, denied the privilege of toil, with nothing before them but the prospect of a horrible death.

Here, in one district, within the compass of a few miles, is a population, larger by thousands than that of New York city, which has been sinking, by slow but certain degrees, lower and lower, till human woe and wretchedness seem to have found its lowest depth, and there lies humanity, helpless—hopeless—the grave yawning alike for the old and the young—all enduring a common fate; and that the most awful that ever scourged the world.

Can any thing be done? Our consideration avails not—our arms could not reach them, and if they could it would be but a prolongation of misery. What if we remonstrated? Will the haughty aristocrats who now govern England and aspire to the supremacy of the world, listen to remonstrance? They on whose ears the groans of millions of the down-trodden fall idly as the whirling of the autumn leaves—they, whom the moans of women and children, famishing for bread, cannot soften—will they thus listen to the faintly whispered reproach that comes across the Atlantic?

The thousands of priests, who, by a large establishment, fleece the nation of a tithe of its productions—the thousands of the rich and titled, who hold in their unclenching grasp the wealth, with the law and the sword for their protection, will they let go their hold, or give up one of the privileges which their lawless, bandit ancestors seized, and they claim and defend;—will they rescue poverty from starvation?

When the negro slave is sick he is nursed—when old and infirm, he is fed and sheltered; infancy is cared for, age protected. If there is famine the master kills his cattle, sells his property to feed his slaves. In England the white slave labors longer and harder for a poorer living than the negro, and when provisions are dear, and his work not wanted, he is left to starve. This England sends her Thompsons to declaim on the sin and curse of negro slavery. In the eyes of the Almighty the southern slaveholder is less guilty than the English Capitalist.

What of liberty has the English artisan to boast? He has not even the liberty to labor—the liberty to eat the bread of toil. England is no country of liberty. The slave who sets his foot upon her shore is free—to starve. Does he ask bread, he is told to earn it. When he asks for labor, there is none to be had. If he attempts to kill game in the forests, or catch fish in the stream, he is sent to jail. England is a country of privilege. The nobility, the clergy, all who compose the great machinery of her government, have privileges—privilege to oppress, to monopolize, to crush, to starve. In all the tyranny of privilege England abounds. In all the freedom of Democracy and equal rights it is wanting. It is governed, taxed, pillaged by privileged classes. Millions toil from infancy to age—hundreds of thousands live in want and starvation, that their sovereigns may enjoy a thousand costly luxuries. A world's wealth is hoarded around London. We can form no adequate idea of the grandeur that is concentrated upon the few. God looks down calmly from above and sees the many starving.

Can this be always? Will generation after generation pass into eternity, after a

life of horrible destitution here, leaving wealth and privilege still in the enjoyment of the few, and toil and want still the lot of many; or will the spark of humanity, not quite stamped out, revive, and brains and muscles assert the rights they were intended to protect and enjoy?

Will all the brawny artisans of England engage under the awful power of purse and sword for ever? There is no hope of reform. Wealth does not relax its grasp—power does not give up its privileges, and when did either care for right? Every day the case of the English laborer and the Irish peasant grows more hopeless. If, this year, there are 8,000,000 of the Irish, with not enough even of roots to eat, in ten years more the number will be increased. If at this moment starvation stares in the face of millions of English artisans, where is the hope of better times? For years they have been hoping for reform. In allowing the Tories to gain the ascendancy, they tried the very last experiment.—No temporizing policy will serve them longer.

The day that the people of England rise up, and with their own strong hands, take the rights they can never peaceably attain, that day shall we think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong is no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its accessory. Man has no right to be wronged. A small evil may be endured, as the only means of attaining a great good—as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation, but then the evil becomes portion of the good.

It is unjust to the people of England, the descendants of our common ancestors, to suppose that ten years more can pass without a revolution.—Heaven grant that it may be a bloodless one—but if blood must be shed, in God's name let it flow! It were better that the head of every haughty and beautiful despot in Great Britain should roll in the dust, than that this state of things should continue. What matter a few headless trunks, and a few puddles of blood, in comparison with the freedom and happiness of unborn millions? If tyranny will not lay down privilege at the feet of Justice, let the sword force it from her. The revolution must come, and in whatever form we shall welcome it.

Have we no lesson, here? Are we removed from all fear of a similar fate? No, monopoly and privilege are the constituents of tyranny.—They are as faithful in a Republic as in a Monarchy. Already we have so much of both as to produce some evil and threaten more. Monopoly and privilege have given England a luxurious aristocracy and a starving people. The same causes will produce the same effects here, and while we sympathize with the condition of the oppressed, let us never cease to oppose every encroachment of power here.

The people of the United States owe it to themselves, and to the cause of universal humanity, to maintain equal rights against the smallest encroachment of privilege, and the slightest exhibition of the spirit of monopoly. If the people of this country would save their children from the fate of the wretched starving artisans of Europe, let them grant no charters of exclusive privilege.

Modesty.—The very last case of modesty is that of a young lady who wears green spectacles because she objects to looking at gentlemen with naked eyes.

Settlers' Meeting.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of township 37 North, Range 7 East of the 3d Principal Meridian, held at the town of Yorkville, Kendall co., agreeably to notice given, on the evening of the 11th of November, 1841, REUBEN HUNT, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. S. DURYEA appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman,

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and report a constitution for a Claim-protecting Society for the above township to be submitted at their next meeting.

Whereupon Messrs. John Short, Isaac Brown, Almon Ives, Steph. B. Craw, and Reuben Hunt were appointed.

Voted, That said committee be empowered to select five as a committee for adjusting claim difficulties, if any, till the next meeting.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Chicago forthwith, for the purpose of consulting the land officers relative to our land; and, if the right of pre-emption exists, to request said officers to withhold said rights from all of said township, unless approved by said township committee. Said committee are authorized to protest against all pre-emption rights in said township for the present.

Stephen B. Craw, R. S. Duryea, John Short, Solomon Heustice, and W. H. Edy were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That we will unitedly exert our influence and service to all reasonable extent for the protection of each other in the peaceable protection of our claims.

Voted, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by a few that are willing to volunteer and remove any that may be jumping an honest claim.

Whereupon nearly one hundred persons stepped forward and signed their names.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and

secretary, and published in the Chicago and Ottawa papers.

Voted, That this meeting adjourn to Saturday the 20th of November inst., to be held at Yorkville.

REUBEN HUNT, CA.

R. S. DURYEA, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Kendall County.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable number of the democrats of Kendall county assembled at Yorkville on the 27th day of Nov. A. D. 1841, for the purpose of appointing two delegates to the general State Convention, to be held at Springfield, on the 13th day of Dec. 1841, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and to better organize the democracy of said county.

The meeting being called to order, Dr. G. SMITH was chosen president of the meeting and Jas. J. WILSON secretary; whereupon Dr. Smith proceeded to state the object of the meeting, which he did in an able, eloquent and energetic manner, by calling the attention of the democracy to interests of the whole State, and more particularly to that of the Northern part—by referring to the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as one of the most important events attendant upon the prosperity of the entire State—by showing the great necessity of an active organization of the democracy of said county—by urging a thorough circulation of newspaper intelligence and democratic news among the inhabitants, and showing the great benefits to be derived therefrom—and by making a few happy allusions to the results of the last two annual elections throughout the United States.

On motion, R. S. Duryea, William Fergusson, James Cornell, L. M. Burroughs, and Wm. Boyd, were chosen as a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

On motion, Dr. G. Smith and R. S. Duryea, Esq., were appointed delegates to represent Kendall county in the approaching State Convention at Springfield, with full power to fill vacancies.

On motion, R. S. Duryea, James S. Cornell, Tins Now, William B. Smith, and George Nay, were appointed a democratic Central Committee of Kendall county.

The committee to draft resolutions, having retired and returned, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the result of the late elections has told the people in a voice louder than thunder, that the revel of midnight drunkenness, opium songs, parched corn, leon skins, and hard labor, cannot shake the strong fabric of Jeffersonian democracy.

Resolved, That we recognize the late distribution bill as the legitimate offspring of federalism—a monster whose existence could not be derived from any other source.

Resolved, That the interest of this whole State depends upon the early and speedy completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and that we hereby instruct our delegates to the State Convention, to vote for none who are not now and always have been supporters of said Canal.

Resolved, That we consider Illinois as one of the proudly pre-eminent States that stood the buffeting of Whig folly and corruption during the political campaign of 1840, with that firmness and integrity peculiar only to the character of true democrats.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure the rights of the people, by supporting the democratic ticket at the next election.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the democrats of the different precincts in this county, the propriety of appointing a committee in their respective precincts to correspond with the Central Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Secretary and published in the Ottawa Free Trader, Juliet Courier and Chicago Democrat, and that this meeting now adjourn.

J. J. WILSON, Secretary.

Amusing.—The Boston Merc. Journal closes some just reflections upon the injudicious course of certain whig papers by the remark—"Such conduct must result in the destruction of the whig party!" "My conscience!" exclaimed a rogue in the city of Houston to his lawyer, who advised him to run away, "Ain't I in Texas already?"—N. Y. Standard.

Sympathy for Poor Men in England.—A working man recently fell from a building near Queen Victoria, and was dashed to death in her sight. The London Globe says of it: "We are happy to state that though her Majesty was much alarmed and excited, no permanent injury in her Majesty's health is likely to result." This is like the woman whose lap dog bit a piece out of a visitor's leg. "Poor, dear little thing," said his mistress, "I hope it will not make him sick."

Rags received at this office in payment of subscription.—Shiawasee Argus.

Can't the fellow get rags enough without advertising for them? We know a man who commenced the publication of a paper at the west without a rag to his back, and now he is covered with rags.—Rockford Pilot.